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Erik Barnouw Retires

First Chief of New Motion Picture Division

Erik Barnouw, the first chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, left the Library of Congress on June 19. Mr. Barnouw joined the Library as a consultant in 1977 and was appointed chief of the newly formed Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division on July 31, 1978.

Mr. Barnouw came to the Library from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, where he had been a fellow following his retirement from Columbia University. At Columbia, he was a member of the faculty from 1946 until 1976, organized and chaired the Film Division in the School of Arts, taught courses in film and television, and created the Center for Mass Communications at the Columbia University Press. During these years, he established his reputation as one of America's foremost historians working in the field of film and broadcasting.

Born in The Hague, Holland, Mr. Barnouw came to the United States in 1919, when his father was invited to join the faculty at Columbia University. Erik Barnouw graduated from Princeton in 1929. He subsequently did graduate work at Columbia and the University of Vienna, where he studied with Max Reinhardt.

His association with broadcasting began during the 1930s. He wrote scripts for radio programs, working first for two advertising agencies, Erwin Wasey and Co. and Arthur Kudner. During 1939 and 1940, he worked as a writer and editor for the Columbia Broadcasting System and later joined NBC in a similar capacity. During World War II, he worked as an overseas commentator for the Office of War Information and for Armed Forces Radio Service. While teaching at Columbia, he also wrote occasional scripts and directed both radio broadcasts and television programs produced by the Theater Guild.

For the Center for Mass Communications he produced a television series, *Decision: The Constitution in Action,* which won the 1959 Gavel

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"Let us go away, far away from here. Away from all the gloomy days, dear." *(Lyrics from the song, "Faraway")*

Pictured opposite is Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin congratulating Erik Barnouw, former chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, during ceremonies on June 19 marking Mr. Barnouw's retirement. During the proceedings in the Whittall Pavilion, Mr. Barnouw was presented with a cassette recorder and treated to a rendition of a song entitled "Faraway" that he had written in collaboration with C. C. Austin, Jr., for Princeton's Triangle Club presentation of the musical Zuider Zee *in 1928. Bob Palian of the Music Division sang the song in fitting tribute to Mr. Barnouw. Shown (left to right) are The Librarian, Sam Brylawski of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and Mr. Barnouw.*

Award of the American Bar Association. The series, written by Mr. Barnouw and Herbert Wechsler of the Columbia School of Law, was broadcast on National Educational Television. He produced the center's film, *Hiroshima-Nagasaki, August 1945*, which was broadcast on public television on the 25th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb, in 1970.

Mr. Barnouw is best known for his writing about broadcasting and motion pictures. Among his books are *Radio Drama in Action* (1945), *Handbook of Radio Writing* (second edition, 1947), *Handbook of Radio Production* (1949), *Mass Communications* (1956), *The Television Writer* (1962), *Indian Film* (1963), a three-volume *History of Broadcasting in the United States* (including *A Tower in Babel* in 1966, *The Golden Web* in 1968, and *The Image Empire* in 1970), *Documentary: A History of the Non-Fiction Film* (1974), *Tube of Plenty: The Evolution of American Television* (1975), and *Sponsor: Notes on a Modern Potentate* (1978).

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

During his association with the Library of Congress, Mr. Barnouw has produced a revised and updated second edition of *Indian Film* (1980) and *The Magician and the Cinema* (1981), and he has been a frequent contributor to *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. Mr. Barnouw is also the author of a three-act play, *Open Collars*. During his student years at Princeton he coauthored a musical comedy, *The Zuider Zee*, with another promising undergraduate, Joshua Logan.

Mr. Barnouw was secretary of the Author's League of America (1949–53), and president of the Radio Writer's Guild from 1947 to 1949. He helped organize the Writer's Guild of America and was chairman from 1957 to 1959. He was on the Board of Governors of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in 1966–67. From 1960 until 1968, he was president of the International Film Seminars sponsored by the Robert Flaherty Foundation. He was a Fulbright research fellow in India in 1961–62, a Guggenheim fellow in 1969, and a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in 1976. He was awarded the Bancroft Prize in American History for *The Image Empire*, and the *History of Broadcasting* series won both the Frank Luther Mott Award in Journalism History and the George Polk Award.

The increasing activity of the Library of Congress in collecting, serving, and preserving motion pictures and the mandate in the 1978 revision of the Copyright Act to establish an American Television and Radio Archive at the Library led to the creation of a new division combining the resources of the former Motion Picture Section of the Prints and Photographs Division and the Recorded Sound Section of the Music Division. As consultant, Mr. Barnouw advised the Library on expanding its documentary collections. As chief, he guided the organization of the new division, expanded television and radio

In a brief ceremony at the Library on Friday, July 17, Mrs. William R. Van Riper presented her late husband's original taped interviews and worksheets, assembled in preparation for The Linguistic Atlas of Oklahoma, *one segment of* The Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. *The material results from field interviews of 50 persons, carried out between 1959 and 1963. The interviews ran between eight and twenty hours' duration. After necessary processing, the material will be available to researchers through the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.*

Pictured opposite at the presention ceremony are (left to right) Joseph Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Song; Mrs. Van Riper; Mary B. Smith, head of the Gift Section, Exchange and Gift Division; Paul Spehr, acting chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division; Robert Carneal, head of the Laboratory Services Section of that division; and John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, who accepted the gift for the Library. Before departing, Mrs. Van Riper and her daughter, who accompanied her, visited another Oklahoman, Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress.

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acquisitions, and set in motion important new projects to publish finding aids to help researchers using the collections. Plans were drawn for an expanded research facility which will open next year in the Madison Building, providing researchers in film, recordings, television, and radio with modern versatile facilities in the Madison Building with new equipment. Work is also being completed on a new building at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio to house the Library's motion picture preservation laboratory, and the beginnings of a video engineering facility are being assembled. Mr. Barnouw's interest in writing has stimulated a growth in writing and publishing by members of the division staff, highlighted by a special issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* (Summer/Fall 1980) about the activities of the new division.

Following his retirement, Mr. Barnouw and his wife, Dorothy, have returned to their summer home in Vermont where he plans to continue writing. The Oxford University Press has asked him to prepare a new edition of *Tube of Plenty*. This summer he is working with the Asia Society and the Museum of Modern Art in presenting a major program of Indian films at the museum. This program, which is now being shown in New York City, will tour to Washington and several other U.S. cities in the coming months.

News in the Library World

CONSAL V Reported

Approximately 410 librarians from Southeast Asian countries and 30 observers gathered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on May 24–29 to discuss the general theme of "Access to Information," the topic of the fifth Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL). Since its founding in 1970 at the first congress in Singapore, CONSAL has become a strong regional association dedicated to furthering the development of libraries in Southeast Asia.

The Malaysian hosts did an outstanding job in organizing the congress, working under the capable direction of D. E. K. Wijasuriya, deputy director general of the National Library of Malaysia, who served as chair of the CONSAL V Executive Board. One feature which drew favorable comment from many of the delegates was the number of high-ranking Malaysian officials who participated in the congress, either delivering speeches or chairing the sessions.

The papers of the congress will be published. The papers of CONSAL IV, held in Bangkok in 1978, were published by the Thai Library Association and came off the press in time for the opening of CONSAL V. The title of this volume is *Regional Cooperation for the Development of National Information Services*, and copies may be ordered from the Thai Library Association. The price is US$25.

Another useful work published for CONSAL by the University of the Philippines Library is the *Directory of Librarians in Southeast Asia*, edited by Marina G. Dayrit. This is available from the university library for US$15.

The second plenary session was perhaps of most interest to foreign librarians. Papers on the present situation of access to information in the five ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries were presented. The "country papers" which have

been a feature of all five CONSALs provide a concise account of library development in southeast Asia.
[*John C. Crawford*]

New Volume of 1777 Naval Documents Issued

The Government Printing Office has published *Naval Documents of the American Revolution, Volume 8,* edited by William James Morgan, for the Naval History Division of the Department of the Navy. The eighth volume covers the early months of 1777. The book is divided into "American Theatre, March 1 to April 30"; "European Theatre, January 1 to May 31"; and "American Theatre, May 1 to 31." It also includes a lengthy appendix entitled "List of Vessels seized as Prizes, and of Recaptures made, by the American Squadron, between the 1st of January, 1777, and the 22d of May following, according to the Returns received by the Vice Admiral the Viscount Howe." In addition to hundreds of documents are 26 illustrations (portraits, diagrams, drawings, photographs, and engravings), eight maps and charts, a bibliography, and an index. The index includes names, places, ships (including captures and recaptures), institutions, courts, Congressional committees, supplies, and 18 citations to the contested first usages of the Grand Union flag and of flags of truce.

The documents represent excerpted selections, day by day, from holdings in 89 depositories in the United States, Canada, France, Spain, Italy, Bermuda, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. By avoiding direct comment on the daily reports, dispatches, muster rolls, logbooks, and letters, the editor has chosen to let the preponderance of evidence speak for itself. The year 1777 was one in which a growing number of naval successes permitted the new United States of America to begin more intensive naval warfare off the British Isles, the European coast, and even off the African continent. Insurance rates for British merchant shipping rose sharply, and American successes prompted Benjamin Franklin to observe, in a May 1, 1777, letter to John Bradford, "It is extremely mortifying to proud Britain that all her boasted Naval Power cannot prevent her being insulted on her own Coasts."

In addition to purely naval and maritime documents, the editor has included Lord Stormont's secret correspondence from Paris to Lord Weymouth in London. These letters indicate that British intelligence was fully aware of the machinations of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, Caron de Beaumarchais, and Foreign Minister Vergennes to effect a wartime aid to the beleagured Americans before a genuine treaty of Franco-American cooperation. It is particularly fascinating to view chronologically the manner in which the Americans in Paris, the British, the French, and the Continental Congress in Philadelphia handled this extremely delicate period before the French-American treaty of alliance.

The general reader of *Naval Documents of the American Revolution, Volume 8,* will gain a sense that, in the first five months of 1777, America's maritime defensive-offensive had expanded in size and operational breadth and had begun genuinely to annoy and distress the enemy. In the European theater, American naval vessels and privateers (out of French ports) were successfully cruising British home waters in increasing numbers. On the other hand, it will be noted that British intelligence and naval vigilance netted a good number of captured rebel vessels. In the Atlantic and in the West Indies, British warships and American privateers played an increasingly lively game of pursuer and pursued with a measure of success and failure on both sides. By the end of May 1777, at the close of Vol. 8, the reader senses that Anglo-American-French naval warfare was perceptibly heating up and that the next four years of the American Revolution would prove to be hard fought indeed. The volume is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. [*Paul G. Sifton*]

Library of Congress Publications

New Publication

Letters of Delegates to Congress. Vol. 7, May 1–September 18, 1777. ISBN 0–8444–0350–4. Washington, D.C., 1981. (xxvi, 749 p.) Edited by Paul H. Smith, American Revolution Bicentennial Office, Manuscript Division. For sale for $14 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030–000–00107–9).

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Brazil. ISSN 0146–1060. Vol. 7, Nos. 3–4. March–April 1981. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Av. Presidente Wilson 147, 20030 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Accessions List: Middle East. ISSN 0041–7769. Vol. 19, Nos. 5 and 6. May and June 1981. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director—LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

APPENDIX

Continuing Reports on the Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

San Francisco, Calif., June 26–July 2, 1981

Reference and Adult Services Division

Notable Books Council

Jane Cumming Selvar, Bronxville (N.Y.) Public Library, was the moderator of a program at which two authors of notable books talked about their creation of those books. She explained that the Notable Books Council, a 12-member group of academic and public librarians, nominates, examines, reads, and discusses significant additions to the world of books intended for the adult general reader and produces an annual list of notable books of the year. The final list of those books worthy of attention is published by ALA.

Notable books are defined as those of lasting value, which make a contribution, whose writing is effective, that have a high interest level, and whose style, content, tone, and intention reflect quality. A notable book "has quality, should be noticed, and can be recommended to others." Providing reading which inspires, informs, relaxes, and promotes thought is an essential, vital library service.

Ronald Steel, author of *Walter Lippmann and the American Century,* called biography a field replete with frustrations. He came to write this book because he wanted a change after two books on American foreign policy, and Lippmann had rejected the thought of an autobiography but not a biography and in fact was eager to talk about ideas.

Mr. Steel began the project expecting to write a book about Lippmann as a critic of the Cold War, the recent events that he himself was familiar with, but learning the extent of Lippmann's influence completely changed the nature of the book. Lippmann had collected his letters even as a teenager, and his papers were available at Yale (although he had attended Harvard), because Yale asked for them and during his lifetime made them available in the Walter Lippmann Room.

Mr. Steel described Lippmann as the kind of man whose diary, upon a visit to a foreign country, noted, "Met with the king, strong man, prime minister—the usual people." He was a profound observer and critic of American foreign policy. He not only wrote about politics, he was an activist and a participant. He started with Teddy Roosevelt's campaign plank and also wrote some of Al Smith's campaign speeches, as well as editorials for the *New York World* supporting Smith.

In the early days of World War II, when Britain desperately needed destroyers, Lippmann, who favored providing them, got General Pershing, a respected public figure, to speak out on the radio (a speech Lippmann had written), which was instrumental in shifting the tide of public opinion. In another instance, he convinced Senator Vandenberg to move away from an isolationist point of view. Then Lippmann and James Reston wrote a speech which Vandenberg delivered in the Senate, explaining his views. Both writers praised the senator in their columns, an example of the symbiotic relationship between politicians and journalists.

Lippmann was more than a chronicler of events, a friend of movers and shakers. His career was important because his concerns were broader than the ordinary: democracy, the need for standards (even though the majority does not believe in them), and a concern with censorship. He was a moralist, concerned with human values, and his books, especially *Public Opinion,* will be lasting.

One problem for the biographer was finding the human being beneath the philosopher. Though Mr. Steel saw Lippmann numerous times, he remained opaque, self-guarded, and after a time it did not help to see him, because "so little of who he was came through in a direct encounter."

In the second part of the program, Wright Morris spoke briefly about his works, which present a running commentary on his life and reflect his interest in what the plains had been like for earlier settlers, especially for women. He then read the first chapter of his *Plains Song: For Female Voices.* [*Suzy Platt*]

History Section Preconference

"Genealogy and Local History Reference Services" was the topic of a preconference sponsored by the History Section, held at the University of San Francisco on June 24–26. Twenty-five librarians and archivists, representing many of the nation's finest genealogy and local history collections, presented a variety of sessions to help reference librarians and others better understand the special research problems of the genealogist. The preconference was specifically designed to help reference librarians analyze the genealogists' information needs, recognize useful sources in their collections, and provide proper referral to other repositories. Attendees also received guidance in developing a basic collection of genealogical reference material for small libraries.

A comprehensive 200-page syllabus was provided to those enrolled. The syllabus included lists of genealogy and local history handbooks and general reference tools needed in all libraries, examples of family group charts and forms, and procedures for requesting vital statistics and immigration, naturalization, and veterans' records. It was designed to serve as a reference handbook for genealogy and local history librarians.

In the final session of the preconference, a panel of seven members including James B. Bell, New England Historic Genealogical Society; Gary D. Jensen, Library of Congress; Dorothy M. Lower, Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.; David Mayfield, Genealogical Society of Utah Library; and Robert M. Warner, Archivist of the United States, discussed important issues in serving the genealogical patron. With increased demand for genealogical information coming at the same time as additional budgetary limitations, it has become necessary for local libraries to collect and maintain core collections of basic genealogical references so that the libraries and archives with large specialized collections can concentrate on the use of their unique source materials. [*Judith P. Reid*]

History Section Genealogy Committee

The committee was called to order by the chair, Ann Reinert, Nebraska State Historical Society Library, on June 27. The main issue discussed was evaluation of the History Section's preconference on "Genealogy and Local History Reference Services." Because of the success of the preconference, it was decided to sponsor a one-day program at the 1982 Annual Conference. Suggestions for new sessions included local history in general, heraldry, and technical services in local history and genealogy. A planning committee was selected, whose members are Diane Carothers, University of Illinois; Michael Clegg, Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Charles King, Louisville Free Public Library; Carolyn Michaels, DAR Library; Ottilia Koel, New Haven Colony Historical Society Library; and Thomas Kemp, Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn., serving as chair. The syllabus of genealogical and local history reference materials, so well received at the preconference, is to be revised and some new materials added. Raymond S. Wright, Genealogical Society of Utah Library, agreed to edit this revision. The possibility that ALA might wish to publish the syllabus will be pursued. Ann Reinert volunteered to contact the participants of the preconference, many of whom were interested in additional copies of the syllabus, to inform them of the decision. Thomas Kemp volunteered to write an article about the preconference for *American Libraries*, and everyone was asked to publicize it locally. Discussion of an audiovisual aid for local history and genealogy reference librarians was delayed until the Midwinter Meeting.

Another concern of the Genealogy Committee was the publication date of ALA's *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry* by P. William Filby. The committee decided to inquire about any problems which may be delaying this revision since it was agreed that this important reference book needs to be published. The committee also decided to contact the editor of *RQ* about the possibility of a Genealogy and Local History Column.

A copy of Gunther Pohl's revision of the article, "Editors of Local History Publications, Genealogical Magazines and Family Newsletters," was distributed and approved by the committee. It is being sent to the Standards and Guidelines Committee of RASD for approval.

Ann Reinert asked that members and friends of the Genealogy Committee write the Library of Congress in the next month regarding the problem of referring to variant surnames in book titles with see references. Each variant of the surname should be indexed separately.

There was general agreement that the committee should offer to participate in the May 1982 Indianapolis meeting sponsored by the National Genealogical Society if their planning committee feels that would be of assistance. It was felt that sessions on using libraries and on basic collection building in genealogy and local history might be helpful.

[*Judith P. Reid*]

History Section Local History Committee

This committee's June 28th meeting was called to order by the chair, Donald R. Brown, State Library of Pennsylvania. Old business was discussed first. The Guidelines Assessment and Support Subcommittees reported, new subcommittee appointments were announced, and projects were discussed.

The Local History Committee serves as a clearinghouse to the profession. The Clearinghouse Subcommittee identifies needed projects for improved collecting, management, and use of local history materials in libraries. While the committee cannot undertake lengthy projects, it can act as a catalyst for projects to be undertaken elsewhere. Several potential projects were discussed: compiling a union list of local history serials, identifying new and discovered local history journals for inclusion in standard directories, compiling a list of hidden sources for inexpensive local history materials, surveying local history reprint firms to improve access to local history reprints, compiling guidelines for publishing local history reprints, continuing to gather copies of

STAFF NEWS

Barbara Maddox Presented 25-Year Pin

Barbara Maddox, administrative assistant in the Cataloging Distribution Service, received a 25-year Federal Service Award pin from Joseph Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, on July 21. Mrs. Maddox's entire Federal career has been at the Library of Congress.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Maddox graduated from Anacostia High School in 1955 and that same year began her career at the Library as a clerk-typist in the former Reference Department. She was subsequently promoted to collection coordinator, photo researcher, and intelligence operations specialist. During some of those years she studied business at Strayer College.

Mrs. Maddox left the Library in 1970 to work as a personnel counselor in private industry but returned in 1971 as special assistant to the head of the Photoduplication Laboratory. In April 1972, she transferred to the Descriptive Cataloging Division as an administrative secretary and staff assistant. She became administrative assistant there in 1976 and, in December 1980, was promoted to her present position.

Outstanding performance ratings in 1974 and 1981 and a quality increase in 1974 bear witness to the caliber of Mrs. Maddox's continuing contributions to the Library.

CRS Staffers Preece, Pregelj, and Ujevich Receive 25-Year Pins

Gilbert Gude, Director of the Congressional Research Service, recently presented three staff members with 25-year Federal Service Award pins. Receiving their pins on April 27 and 23, respectively, were Richard Preece, specialist in international relations in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, and Robert Ujevich, legislative attorney in the American Law Division. In an earlier ceremony on March 19, Mr. Gude honored Vladimir Pregelj, specialist in international trade and finance in the Economics Division.

Mr. Preece earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Georgetown University and was awarded a doctorate from the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University. His graduate work was in international relations, Middle Eastern studies, and African studies.

Mr. Preece was on the staff of the Georgetown University Higher Latitudes Research Group from 1955 to 1956, when he joined the U.S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Center. Mr. Preece spent two years collecting information for his dissertation in East Africa. He later served as an African specialist with the Research Analysis Corp., and, for five years, he was an intelligence research specialist with the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command. He became a geographer with the U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency in 1973, and he joined the Library in his present position in April 1974.

Mr. Pregelj received a bachelor's degree summa cum laude in economics from St. Joseph's College in Indiana and a master's degree in economics from Fordham University.

He began his career in the Library as an economic analyst in the Economics Division of the former Legislative Reference Service in December 1957. He has been promoted a number of times over the years and has specialized in the area of international trade and finance. Mr. Pregelj is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Mr. Ujevich received a bachelor's degree from Duquesne University in 1950 and a law degree from George Washington University in 1955.

He was a reporter for Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., from 1952 to 1957, when he began practicing law in Washington, D.C. Mr. Ujevich came to the Library as a legal analyst in the American Law Division in 1960. He has received a number of promotions during his Library career, and he is now a legislative attorney specializing in such areas as consumer and environmental law.

WPAC Seeks New Members

Staff members who are interested in improving the status of women at the Library are encouraged to apply for membership on the Women's Program Advisory Committee (WPAC). A written memorandum of interest should be submitted by those persons wishing to be considered to their department heads by Friday, August 28. One new member will be selected in September from six of the Library's eight depart-

(continued on back page)

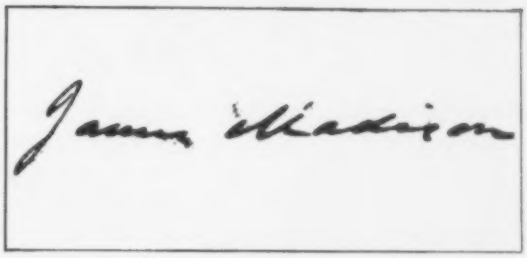
Madison Movers: Thanks!

Over 300 people were honored during a July 21 reception, which was held in the Atrium, in recognition of their significant contribution to the Madison Building moves. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin recognized and thanked "those of you who have made and will continue to make this move so successful." Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh and Architect of the Capitol George M. White also offered words of appreciation for the tremendous effort on the part of staff who have participated in every facet of the transition—coordinating the move of 3,000 staff members and five departments.

Daniel J. Boorstin

Emmett Trainor (left) is pictured with (left to right) Charles Tolbert, Fred Jones, and Harden Long.

Virgie Finley, Grace Hall, and Katie Reines



William Welsh talks with (left to right) Annette Nebel, Lynne Hammette, and Diana Spurling.

ments. There will be no vacancy in the Congressional Research Service, and the Law Library will be appointing two members.

Interviews will be conducted at the department level, after which the department heads will submit a list of three persons for each vacancy, in order of preference, to The Deputy Librarian by Monday, September 14. Selection will be made by September 18. Members are appointed for two years.

The Women's Program Advisory Committee was established by The Librarian in May 1974 to assist and advise the women's program officer in an effort to implement the Federal Women's Program at the Library. The committee consists of two members from each department and one representative from each of the AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910, and CREA. The membership of the committee should reflect a cross-section of staff members by sex, race, age, handicap status, and grade level. Committee members have an opportunity to affect the status of women at the Library.

The committee is involved in many activities of the Women's Program Office such as sponsorship of bimonthly programs, monitoring the Administrative Detail Program, developing brochures for the office, attending monthly committee meetings, and monitoring statistics relating to women. Members also have opportunities for training.

Questions about the committee or the selection procedure should be directed to the staff member's departmental representative on the committee. A list of members of the committee is posted on the Women's Program bulletin boards.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Alan Crupi, payroll clerk, GS–4, FMO, 91135; Joan Faltot, senior technical publications writer, GS–12, CDS, 10076; Allan Levin, senior programmer, GS–12, CDS, 10124; Abdel Mostafa, preliminary cataloger, GS–5, Desc Cat, 10169.

Temporary Appointments: Stessa Cohen, serial sorter, GS–5, Ser Rec, NP; Deborah Goodman, library technician, GS–5, Afr/ME, NP.

Promotions: Sally Brady, Photodup, to administrative assistant, GS–7, ALM, 10108; Helena Costa, Photodup, to preliminary cataloger, GS–5, Desc Cat, 10148; Daniel Mulhollan, to specialist in American national government and assistant chief, Government Division, GS–16, CRS Gov, 10152; Allen Sweatt, to telecommunications technician, GS–5, ASO, 10214; Mary Townsend, Staff Rel, to executive assistant, GS–11, Proc, 10215.

Temporary Promotions: Anita Basilio, to supervisor, Clerical Support Unit, GS–5, Cop Inf & Ref, NP; George Cru, to head, Certificate Production Unit, GS–5, Cop Rec Mgmt, NP; Mary Parker, to supervisor, Clerical Support Unit, GS–5, Cop Inf & Ref, NP.

Resignations: Douglas Beasley, FRD; Bruce Boling, Share Cat; Perri Frankoviak, CRS EPW; Lydia Justus, Col Mgmt; Christina Kramer, FRD; David Robinson, CRS D; Marguerite Steed, CRS MGR; Thomas Synnott, ASO; Jennifer Taylor, CRS Gov; Phyllis Thomas, Col Mgmt; Melissa Zidek, Cop Exam.

Nine Staffers Earn 10-Year Pins

During July, nine staff members received Federal Service Award pins after completing 10 years of Government service:

Thomas D. Burney	Loan Division
John K. Dunlap	Office of the Register of Copyrights
Robert W. Goedecke	Subject Cataloging Division
Regina L. Hodge	Examinig Division
Janet L. Pernice	Education and Public Welfare Division
Velma Rawlison	Exchange and Gift Division
Dennis M. Roth	Economics Division
Rodney L. West	Collections Management Division
Feiga I. Zylberminc	African and Middle Eastern Division

local history collection development and user services policies, and exploring the need for a selective directory of state and local history periodicals.

New business was discussed next. Suggested programs included the roles of newspapers, photographs, and manuscripts in local history collections. "Newspapers and the Local History Collection: Alternatives in Indexing, Preservation and Use" has been proposed as a History Section 1982 Annual Conference program. Discussion then turned to possible ALA publication of a guide for developing and maintaining local history collections. This matter will be referred to the incoming chair of the Local History Committee, Clyde C. Walton, University of Colorado, Boulder.

The success of the History Section's preconference led to a proposal to repeat it in other regions of the country. The Genealogy Committee has voted to hold a one-day program during the 1982 Annual Conference. The Local History Committee will again contribute to this program by appointing a member to serve on the planning committee. Donald R. Brown, State Library of Pennsylvania and chair of the Local History Committee, was cochair of the successful preconference.

New committee members for two-year terms (1981–83) are Priscilla Ciccariello, Port Washington Public Library, New York; Charles F. Cummings, Newark (N.J.) Public Library; Michael Kirley, Los Angeles Public Library; Judith P. Reid, Library of Congress; and Carla Rickerson, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle. Continuing committee members are Sam J. Boldrick, Miami-Dade County Public Library; Joe DaRold, Whittier, Calif.; Ottilia Koel, New Haven Colony Historical Society; and Ann Reinert, ex officio, Nebraska State Historical Society Library. [*Judith P. Reid*]

Machine-Assisted Reference Section

This section sponsored a meeting on "The Electronic Cottage—How Near, How Far?—The Delivery of Computerized Services to the Home" on June 28. Robert W. Lucky, director, Electronics and Computer Systems Research Laboratory, Bell Laboratories, described the poor record of technologists in predicting the future, largely because of errors in foreseeing sociological implications and consumer acceptance of technology. He reported good progress in computer graphics and computer-synthesized speech, less progress in computer recognition of speech. Widespread delivery of computerized information services to the home will depend on ubiquitous cheap terminals, cheap communications, and services that people want. He sees the cost of terminals coming down below $100 when produced in volume, but no one knows what people are willing to pay for what services. Telecommunications can transmit information inexpensively, but cable television is far less expensive for pictures. He sees information services piggybacking on entertainment to get computers into the home.

Christine Donovan, executive vice president, Link Resources Corp., discussed the relationship among technology, information, and the market. She discussed one-way (for example, cable and Teletext), two-way (such as Viewdata and on-line data bases), and stand-alone systems (for example, personal computers). Bibliographic retrieval constitutes a small portion of the information services market. One-way systems are suitable for small amounts of volatile information, two-way systems for large data bases, and stand-alone systems for large amounts of unchanging information. She saw low cost, ease of use, and relevance as the necessary components for mass use and predicted that, by 1985, 2.5 million homes will receive Viewdata and that there would be a tenfold increase in the next five years in the number of desktop computers sold.

Frank L. Greenagel, president, Areté Publishing Co., described the company's new electronic encyclopedia. All articles were put on tape when written to facilitate updating, reformatting into other products, and on-line searching. The encyclopedia was put on-line in 200 homes in Columbus in the Channel 2000 project and is expected to be available through videotext and two-way cable in the near future. The interactive video medium blurs the distinction between education and entertainment. The cost of storing information in electronic form has dropped relative to the cost of publishing hard copy, so that the on-line form may become the only one.

Joseph Roebuck, director, Vertical Sales Development, Apple Computer, Inc., described the personal computer as the first tool man has invented for amplifying his intellect. It is extremely multifunctional, combining games and entertainment, education, communication, and business and personal finance applications. By the end of the decade, he feels the personal computer will be in one in every 10 American homes, up from the current one in every 100 homes.

Richard Baker, editorial director, Compuserv Information Service, Compuserv, Inc., described its services. The company uses its own communications network and Tymnet to provide customers, many of them small businesses, such services as news, financial information, home banking, entertainment, electronic mail, newsletters, home information, and MicroNET personal computing.

The final speaker, Colin Mick, director of re-

search, Decision Information Services, considers the microcomputer a personal amplifier, putting computing power where people need it and can control it, helping them deal with an information overload. Quality of information will become a key issue. He said that librarians, who have been limited to the printed word, would have to become generalists again and teach people how to deal with the new information technology. Libraries could provide access to on-line information for nonowners until the personal computer becomes truly universal. Libraries could record the true cost of information, create local data bases, and evaluate information sources for users. Librarians need to develop computer literacy, determine the cost of traditional information work as compared to on-line sources, and pull away from books and look at general functions they perform and delivery mechanisms they can use. [*Floris Flam*]

Cosponsored Meetings

ACRL/RASD Program on On-line Services

The Science and Technology Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, and the Machine-Assisted Reference Section, Reference and Adult Services Division, cosponsored a meeting on June 27 on "Providing On-line Search Services to Undergraduate Science Majors: Experience of Practitioners." Monique Cleland of Dartmouth College described a one-year program of free computerized searches for undergraduates. There was in each case a discussion with the student on the appropriateness of a computerized search for his project. An average of three data bases were searched for each inquiry. A questionnaire found that students were pleased with this service.

Nancy Fjalbrant, Chalmers University, Sweden, taught undergraduates to do their own searches on the BYGGDOK data base (architecture and urban planning) through a series of lectures on the structure of scientific publishing, instruction in the use of manual bibliographies and on-line data bases, a lab session on the use of manual and automated tools, and, finally, a chance to do their own searches on the topics of their theses. The students showed an awareness of the limitations of the data base they were using. They were inefficient but persistent searchers, and their results showed less precision than that of an experienced intermediary, though they were able to find a reasonable number of the relevant citations (along with a large number of nonrelevant ones).

Charles Gilreath and Julia Rholes of Texas A&M University discussed two projects with agricultural students. One was with an animal nutrition course where students could do a bibliography as a course project. Each student prepared a keyword list and then selected a data base in consultation with a reference librarian. The goal was a relatively simple search for $5 or less. The other program, begun in 1976 for a senior-level design course in agricultural engineering, was financed by the academic department. The librarian lectured the class on on-line searching and met with each student. The average search cost $23.26 and resulted in 81 citations (printed off-line). Students were working on actual industry problems where it might be difficult to find appropriate information. Because the search was an integral part of the course, students were highly motivated.

Pamela Snelson of Drew University described the substitution of free on-line *Chemical Abstracts* searches for the printed index. This was done at the suggestion of the chemistry department. With the funds saved by dropping the subscription, the library acquired a terminal, CA section groupings, search aids, and training. This left $900 for searches the first year and $2,600 the second year. At first a chemistry faculty member did the searches with the student present; librarians now do the interview and search. On-line searching has been extended to the entire university, with the library absorbing the cost of the searches on all data bases and the funds still coming from the chemistry budget ($1,500 is reserved for chemical searches). At an average search cost of $25, it is cheaper for the university to use CA on-line if fewer than 90 searches per year are performed.

In addition, at Texas A&M University, computerized searching is done by five to seven members of the reference department, who spend 25 to 50 percent of their time searching. A typical search takes 18 minutes, using two data bases, costs $26, and yields 100 references. The user pays direct costs. Searchers work in all subject fields but can call on specialists for help. [*Floris Flam*]

MAGERT/ACRL Program on Mapping

On June 28, the Map and Geography Round Table and the ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Division cosponsored a program on "Mapping the Transmississippi West." David A. Cobb of the Map and Geography Library at the University of Illinois, Urbana, introduced the speakers, whose papers followed the sequence of development of an accurate description of the geography of the American West.

Kenneth Nebenzahl, a map dealer, consultant, and author, began with "The Early History of Cartography," which focused on the maps of the New World west of the Mississippi, which were based on information and misinformation from early explorers and the imagination of early mapmakers. He illustrated

with slides a number of misconceptions, such as the Island of California and a central height of land in the region, and their rectification. His presentation concluded with the period in which Jedediah Smith's and John C. Fremont's explorations brought conclusive evidence about the region.

Frank Schubert of the historical division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers discussed "G. K. Warren and His Map of the West." He described the War Department's efforts to explore and map the West, which culminated in 1858 in the publication of the first accurate overall maps of the West. These maps were compiled by G. K. Warren and William H. Emory. Dr. Schubert discussed the personalities, participation in explorations, and the work of these two men along with the arguments about which one produced the first map. He concluded that the production of their maps was a corporate effort.

Charles A. Seavey, documents librarian at the University of New Mexico, prefaced his paper, "The Wagon Road Surveys," with a plea to documents librarians to locate maps buried in their serial sets and to remove them so they can be encapsulated and stored flat. Manifest Destiny was institutionalized in 1857 with Office of Pacific Wagon Roads in both the War Department and the Department of the Interior. The War Department took responsibility for internal development within states and territories, justifying this role on the basis of the military value of these roads. The Interior Department took responsibility for longer, overland routes. The latter's overland route via South Pass was used by approximately 350,000 pioneers between 1841 and 1866. Important roads developed by the War Department included the Salt Lake City to Sacramento road in 1854 and the Mullan Road from Fort Benton, Mont., to Walla Walla, Wash. Interest and funding for these roads dropped significantly during the Civil War, after which the race for a transcontinental railroad caught the attention of the nation.

Robert Karrow of the Newberry Library, Chicago, concluded the program with his paper, "George Wheeler and the Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian." Wheeler's was the last of the four great surveys and was the only one solely devoted to a systematic mapping of the West. Wheeler planned to produce 95 general purpose topographic maps of equal size and scale. Using the latest scientific and technical instruments and techniques, including chronographs, the telegraph, and astronomical observations, he was able to achieve a high degree of accuracy. Although the results were somewhat diluted by expanding the subjects of the map and by the graphic methods used on them, those maps which were completed (about one-fourth of the planned area) were still selling as late as 1913. Conflicts between civilians and the War Department led to the cutting off of funds for Wheeler's survey, and his office closed in 1884.

The papers illustrated the role of the Federal Government in the exploration and description of a region larger than Europe. The results were important to pioneers and to the scientific community. Today, because of the Government's role, historians and planners who seek to understand the history and development of the Transmississippi West will find these maps and reports accessible in documents depositories and archives. [*Irene Schubert*]

Library Administration and Management Association

PAS Joint Program

On Saturday, June 27, the Personnel Administration Section cosponsored with the Junior Members Round Table and the Office for Library Personnel Resources Advisory Committee a program on "Interviewing: Skills with a Purpose." Bella Berson of the Yale University Library spoke on the skills common to all interviews, but focused her remarks on the selection interview in particular. In a selection interview, the interviewer is attempting to obtain information about past background and skills while, at the same time, trying to provide the candidate with information about the job. And if this is a successful candidate, this interview begins to establish the working relationship one will have with the employee.

There are five key elements in a successful interview.

Preparation. At this point, the employer reviews the job requirements and the applicant's experience, education, and pertinent interests to see if there are particular points that should be emphasized in the interview. The selection officer will be looking for gaps or inconsistencies and should note where responses are incomplete. It is also important to learn why a person has left a previous job or wants to leave a current one. In this step, the interviewer may find an outline useful in organizing the interview and insuring uniformity in all the interviews.

Establish rapport. During the interview itself, the interviewer should create a relaxed, supportive atmosphere which will encourage the applicant to speak freely and allow him or her the opportunity to ask questions. One way to accomplish this is to prepare the candidate by letting him know what to expect from the interview itself.

Obtain relevant information. The interviewer needs pertinent facts in order to make an intelligent decision and the kinds of questions asked often will determine the quality of information one receives. The person conducting the interview should ask open-ended questions and should avoid asking two or three questions at once resulting in the candidate's not being able to respond fully to any one of them. Above all, the interviewer must be patient and willing to give the candidate time to answer.

Actively listen. The interviewer must hear more than just the words being spoken and needs to exercise empathy and then objectivity to assess the information. It is wise to check one's impressions. Paraphrasing the response to a question allows the candidate to correct the interviewer's understanding of what has been said.

Be aware of one's impact. Interviewers should know their values and judgments in order to avoid slanting the interview.

The audience then watched the film, "Tell Me About Yourself," an interviewing case study, highlighting the critical points Ms. Berson had discussed previously. After the film, the audience broke into small groups, led by facilitators, to discuss points that had been made and questions raised in the speech and film. *A Discussion and Annotated Bibliography on the Selection Interview for Interviewers and Interviewees* was distributed to all the participants at the end of the workshop. [*Anne Ritchings*]

Statistics Section

This section's meeting on June 30 focused on the revision of the 1968 standard for library statistics by Subcommittee 7 of the American National Standards Institute Committee Z39. Susanne Henderson, chair of the Statistics Section, announced that the section has received the Bailey K. Howard-World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goals Award to develop guidelines for a field test of the new standard.

Katherine Emerson, chair of Subcommittee 7, gave a brief history of the revision. The subcommittee has worked closely with the various committees of the LAMA Statistics Section. The National Center for Education Statistics has funded several projects, the most recent of which produced the *Library Data Collection Handbook,* edited by Mary Jo Lynch and published by ALA this year. The definitions in the draft Z39.7 standard are very similar to those in the handbook, though regrettably a few changes were necessary. The draft standard was to submitted in July to ANSC Z39 for voting.

Ms. Emerson listed the advances achieved in revising the standard. There are five general principles in the revision reflecting these improvements. Reporting categories should be mutually exclusive, so that totals of resources, expenditures, and other categories can be derived from subtotals. Collections should be treated as resources, with intellectual content emphasized over form. The availability of equipment necessary for use of audiovisual and other materials should be reported. Income of all kinds should be reported, including in-kind receipts and contributed services. National library statistics should be collected annually and published promptly.

A major change from the old standard is that the draft revision requires consistent reporting for all types of libraries except where there is a clear need for variation. Other improvements are the reporting of cooperative relationships; the breakdown by function of staff; and the treatment of microform, audiovisual, machine-readable, and other nonbook materials as basic parts of the collection. The largest new section treats services and use of resources. It includes such performance measures as shelf availability of library materials and turnaround time for interlibrary loans.

Ms. Emerson and two other members of Subcommittee 7, Evelyn Daniel and Janice Feye-Stukas, answered questions from the audience. Ms. Emerson pointed out that if ANSC Z39 approves the draft standard, then Federal agencies that collect library statistics will be obligated to follow the standard. She also described an alternate proposal for computing volume and title equivalents for microforms. Among the other topics discussed were the "typical week," during which library use statistics are to be collected; the appropriateness of including computed figures (such as ratios) in the standard; and the need to urge the Congress to provide funding so that the National Center for Education Statistics can collect library statistics. [*Julianne Beall*]

Statistics for Circulation Services and Statistics for Technical Services Committees

These committees met jointly to pursue their study of statistics packages available from automated library systems. The committee members reported briefly on systems that they had examined. Then the joint committee decided to compile a comprehensive list of data that need to be collected and that could be obtained from an automated system. To do this, the committee is looking through the American National Standards Committee Z39.7 draft standard for library statistics and the *Library Data Collection Handbook.* It hopes to have the list ready for editing at the Midwinter Meeting. It will then ask bibliographic utilities and vendors of automated systems which data on the list can be supplied by their systems. [*Julianne Beall*]

Library of Congress NPAC and Special Foreign Currency Programs

On Monday evening, June 29, the Library of Congress held its traditional reporting session for librarians interested in the latest developments in the Library's National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) and the Special Foreign Acquisitions Programs. Robert Davis, assistant to the director for acquisitions and overseas operations, chaired the meeting in the place of the director, Frank M. McGowan, who was unable to attend.

During the first hour of the meeting, Mr. Davis reported on the Library's national cataloging and acquisitions services in general. On June 5, Congress passed a continuing resolution authorizing funding for the Legislative Branch, including the Library of Congress, through the end of fiscal year 1981. The level of funding allowed was that contained in H.R. 7593, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1981 as passed by the House. A supplemental request by the Library of $9,789,000 to cover mandatory salary increases was allowed only in part. Congress instructed the Library to absorb $1,761,000 or 18 percent of this amount by cutting back on various programs.

On May 1, the Library's Shared Cataloging Center in London was disbanded. In September, the center in Wiesbaden, which discontinued last October providing preliminary cataloging services to the Library of Congress, will also completely close down. At that time, the only remaining shared cataloging center will be the one in Tokyo. Budgetary constraints and changes in procedures necessitated by automation are both responsible for the phasing out of the overseas centers.

On July 1 the Library implemented a revised system for assigning cataloging priorities. The system, described in the June 12 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*, contains five priorities, assignment of which is based solely on the need and research value of a publication's contents without regard to its format or provenance.

A major effort to improve the Library's acquisitions and bibliographical control of microforms is under way. Plans include creation of machine-readable minimal-level records for all microforms (some of which will be upgraded to full-level records as appropriate); creation of minimal-level records in CONSER for serials (both in paper and in microform) of low research value or in uncataloged arrearages of retrospective materials; and implementation of a standardized system for assigning shelf numbers to microforms. The Library will undertake a program for identifying commercially produced data which can be used by the Library as its own cataloging records for microforms and for developing cooperative cataloging arrangements for microforms. It will also attempt to increase greatly its acquisition of newspapers and serials in microforms and to replace back runs of bound volumes with microforms through purchase or in-house conversion.

The Library published a set of policy recommendations regarding Federal documents in the April 10 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*. This published statement addresses the Library's desire to see more Federal documents issued in microform and its plans to consider microform copies of documents when they are available as its basic set. Paper copies will also be acquired and possibly added to the collections when research value, use, or format dictates it. The Library also plans to incorporate into its own automated files the approximately 30,000 machine-readable records produced by GPO annually and will rely more heavily upon SuDoc numbers for organizing its collection of Federal documents than it has in the past. Finally, in regard to cooperative cataloging efforts, Mr. Davis noted that the Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO) now has 10 participants since it was expanded to include all CONSER participants willing and able to contribute authority information. He emphasized that the Library is confident that NACO will improve cataloging productivity. Mr. Davis also commented on the availability of Library of Congress cataloging data for publications within specific language and geographic areas.

In closing, Mr. Davis reported on the status of national surveys undertaken by the Library on the Cataloging in Publication Program and on the National Union Catalog. In both surveys the Library received responses to over 70 percent of the questionnaires which it distributed to American libraries. The responses are now being analyzed, and the results will be published within the next few months.

Following Mr. Davis's report, recent developments in the acquisition programs centered in Cairo, Karachi, and Jakarta were reviewed by Rodney Sarle, chief of the Library's Overseas Operations Division. Gene Smith, field director of the New Delhi office, summarized program changes for India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Sarle reported that all offices have economized in their operations this past year. The New Delhi office reduced its staff from 100 positions to 83 and the Rio de Janeiro office cut back from 14 to 11 positions. The appointments of field directors to the Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center and to the Rio de Janeiro office to replace directors returning to the United States this summer have been postponed until funding for fiscal year

1982 becomes known. He further announced that the second cumulative list of Brazilian serials will be distributed by late 1981 (the first list was published in 1975).

In regard to the Cairo program, Mr. Sarle reported that 20 libraries had joined the Arabic Reading Collection Program, inaugurated June 1. Designed to serve the college and public library, in contrast to the regular acquisition program which serves major libraries with research interests in the Middle East, the Arabic Reading Collection Program will provide participants with about 100 monographs, mostly belles lettres, and five popular magazines a year for which they will contribute $500 each.

Michael Albin returned to his post as field director of the Cairo office in April after finishing a 15-month tour in Washington. Since then, he has completed a successful acquisitions trip to the Arab Republic of Yemen in June. An acquisitions trip to Tunisia and Malta is scheduled for August.

Production problems delayed the publication of the 1980 index to *Accessions List: Middle East* until this July.

In his review of the Pakistani program, Mr. Sarle cited a report from the field director of the Karachi office, Eunice Gupta, which noted that, with the more careful selection of publications, monographic titles acquired for the program have decreased by about one-third for this fiscal year compared to the same period last year. Mrs. Gupta further reported that subscriptions for law journals had jumped 90 percent this year over last year's prices and that English-language serials had increased 20 to 30 percent. The most flourishing areas in Pakistani publishing are those of religious literature, popular digests, and textbooks.

John C. Crawford, field director of the Jakarta office, has reported that the arrangement for his office to receive diazo copies of the microfiche prepared by the Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Center (PDIN) and the Jakarta office of Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-Landen Volkenkunde (KITLV) has started successfully. In the first six months of fiscal year 1981, about 6,268 microfiche, representing 2,650 items, have been received by the Jakarta office for transfer to the Center for Research Libraries, which provides in exchange the raw film and acid-free envelopes sufficient for the microfiche produced.

The Jakarta office has reported that the acquisitions of monographic titles has fallen slightly this fiscal year as compared to last, or from slightly over 200 titles to just under 200 a month. About 1,500 to 1,600 items are selected for microfiching each year. Because of increasing costs the charge for microfiche will be raised from 40 to 45 cents per microfiche, and the administrative charge for program participants will be increased from 15 to 20 percent of publications costs.

In his summary of recent developments in the New Delhi office, field director Gene Smith reported that the office had reduced costs in areas of personnel, travel, rents, and bindings by limiting staff positions, by restricting staff travel, by consolidating operations into less space, and by using less expensive binding materials. Prompted by soaring airfares and per diem rates, Mr. Smith has reduced the need for staff travel by hiring contract representatives in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal at an overall savings.

A draft outline of possible subject categories which could be used to define collection options for participants, a critical feature of a dollar-supported program, was prepared by the New Delhi office and discussed by delegates at the meeting in Toronto of the Committee on South Asian Libraries and Documentation (CONSALD) in March. The New Delhi office expects to implement the recommendations of the delegates within the next six months when microcomputers will be installed that will provide both bibliographic and cost data of publications acquired for the program.

Mr. Smith announced that microfilm editions of the official gazettes of all state and union territories of India are for the first time available from the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service now that Rajasthan and Sikkim have granted permission to the Library to microfilm. Progress has been made in obtaining permission to microfiche the publications of several state governments. Subscription rates to these several series will be announced within the year. The New Delhi office is currently microfiching retrospective materials that will also become available in positive microfiche editions through the Photoduplication Service in the near future. The New Delhi office intends to select a number of Indian journals and popular magazines for microfilming for which the office will eventually discontinue the distribution of the hard copy to participants.

Because of rising costs, participants in the programs for Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh should expect that fees for fiscal year 1982 will be increased. It is likely that documents of Nepal which have been unavailable in multiple copies to meet program needs will be microfiched in New Delhi this coming year. [*Robert A. Davis*]

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